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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1940

E.M.W.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 8, 1940.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on account of the Japanese beetle, effective April 5, 1940, extending the area under quarantine and modifying slightly the restrictions previously imposed, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

273058—40

JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS ENDS FOR SEASON

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 21, 1940.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season, the Department of Agriculture announced today. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind moved via refrigerator car or motortruck from the areas of heavy beetle flight. The new order, however, releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement nearly four weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

The areas of heavy flight include Delaware, the District of Columbia, and parts of Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when the beetles are in active flight. Officials of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine said that there is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated areas. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this order.

ORDER ADVANCING DATE OF TERMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE TO SEPTEMBER 19 FOR THE YEAR 1940

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables from the regulated areas. Therefore it is ordered that the restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables imposed by Sec. 301.48–5 [regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (17th revision) as amended, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48] are hereby removed effective on and after September 19, 1940. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 19, 1940, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of September 1940.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 19, 1940, 11:01 a. m.; 5 F. R., 3745.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 26, 1940.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 (sec. 301.48—5), Rules and Regulations (17th revision), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle from the entire regulated area as defined in article 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the area regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine may, therefore, until June 15, 1941, accept fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine, except that in the case of the movement interstate from certain areas in Virginia—section 301.48–5 paragraph (a)—the exemption will apply only until June 1, 1941.

There is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this notice.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 3.

ORDER MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by Sec. 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations (17th revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, as amended], the paragraph reading "*Period of treatment.*—The soil must not be disturbed for 48 hours," under subsection (m) (1) of Sec. 301.48b [Circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939], is hereby deleted. The paragraph quoted above appears on page 15 of the mimeographed edition of said circular.

Results of further experience in treatment of plants in the field with carbon disulphide emulsion for compliance with the certification requirements of Sec. 301.48 [Notice of Quarantine No. 48] indicate that the existing requirement that soil must not be disturbed for 48 hours after treatment may be safely eliminated.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of September 1940.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 24, 1940, 11:46 a. m.; 5 F. R., 3791.]

B. E. P. Q. 499 (Supplement No. 1, Second Revision).

ORDER MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL, FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by Sec. 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations (17th revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, as amended], subsection (1) (5) of Sec. 301.48b[1] on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939, is hereby modified to read as follows:

(5) METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

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[1] This section was originally issued as Sec. 301.48a.

(i) Fumigation of plants, with or without soil

Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher:

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
	Hours	*Pounds*
1. 70° F	2½	2
2. 63° F	2½	2½
3. 54° F	4	2½
4. 50° F	4½	2½

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 12-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 12 inches in diameter nor thicker than 12 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together. Treatments 1 and 2 may be employed in fumigating packaged plants prepared in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Results of further experiments in treatment of plants with methyl bromide for compliance with the certification requirements of Sec. 301.48 [Notice of Quarantine No. 48] indicate that the additional authorized method of fumigation is effective in destroying the Japanese beetle.

Varieties of plants.—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally, is subject to continual expansion and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions. Such a list, including also those which have been injured by the treatment, will be supplied on request.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subsection (1) (5) (ii) of Sec. 301.48b [page 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore.

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, revised, dated March 22, 1940.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of September 1940.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register October 1, 1940, 11:56 a. m.; 5 F. R., 3871.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY AND MELONFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

USE OF A NEW FUMIGANT APPROVED FOR CERTAIN HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Press notice)

JULY 19, 1940.

Certain Hawaiian fruits and vegetables, entry of which to the continental United States is restricted by Federal plant quarantine, may now come in, provided they have received a treatment under supervision and safeguards that makes it impossible for them to spread two destructive insect pests—the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly—which made the quarantine necessary. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States

Department of Agriculture, authorizes, effective August 1, 1940, a method of treatment by methyl bromide and special handling of these certain fruits and vegetables as a condition for certification for their movement from Hawaii to the mainland.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine developed this treatment after extensive research, during which tests were made with thousands of insects. The results of these tests show conclusively that fumigation with methyl bromide, properly done under the supervision of trained inspectors, will kill the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly in all stages of their life cycles in these certain fruits and vegetables—guavas, papayas, bell peppers, bitter melons, cucumbers, summer squash, string beans, and tomatoes. This, together with safeguards to prevent infestation after treatment, will prevent the entry of these pests and make it possible to ship the fruits and vegetables to he mainland.

Doctor Strong points out that the requirements as to the possible use of this new method involve many details and that those interested may get full information and detailed instructions from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Washington, D. C.

USE OF METHYL BROMIDE AUTHORIZED FOR TREATING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR MOVEMENT FROM HAWAII TO THE MAINLAND [2]

JULY 19, 1940.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, announced today that he has authorized, effective August 1, 1940, a method of treatment, under supervision, of certain fruits and vegetables with methyl bromide as a condition for certification for their movement from Hawaii to the mainland. In making this announcement, Strong stated that extensive experiments by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have demonstrated that the fumigation of guavas, papayas, bell peppers, bitter melons, cucumbers, summer squash, string beans, and tomatoes with methyl bromide under prescribed temperature, dosage, and exposure conditions will kill all stages of the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly. As an added safeguard in connection with this treatment the instructions require that the fruits and vegetables so treated shall be handled subsequent to treatment in a manner which will preclude infestation until they are dispatched to the mainland.

In authorizing this method of treatment Strong says the information available suggests that the fumigation of papayas and tomatoes can be accomplished without affecting their palatability. He states, however, that information is not now available as to the possible effect the treatment will have on guavas, bell peppers, bitter melon, summer squash, and string beans under the conditions that prevail in Hawaii. He adds that the data obtained in experimental work elsewhere indicate that cucumbers fumigated with dosages of methyl bromide even lower than that authorized for Hawaiian fruits and vegetables may result in severe injury.

In making this announcement Strong emphasizes that inexactness or carelessness in the application of the fumigant may result in injury to the fruits and vegetables which will cause their rejection. He also emphasized that evidence based on trial shipments under conditions of transportation from Hawaii is not available to demonstrate that the fruits and vegetables the movement of which is now authorized will be marketable on the mainland after the application of the treatment here authorized. He suggests that those interested in using this treatment now approved should make small trial shipments.

B. E. P. Q. 510.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS AMENDING AUTHORIZATION OF THE SHIPMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM HAWAII TO THE MAINLAND SUBJECT TO FUMIGATION WITH METHYL BROMIDE UNDER SUPERVISION

Pursuant to the authority contained in the first proviso of Section 301.13–2, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 2 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 13, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly and melonfly in Hawaii], provision is hereby made, effec-

[2] Special statement prepared for Hawaiian newspapers.

tive August 1, 1940, for the certification of guavas, papayas, bell peppers, bitter melon, cucumbers, summer squash, string beans, and tomatoes for movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States, when the prescribed fumigation with methyl bromide is applied in Hawaii at plants designated for this purpose by the United States Department of Agriculture and under the supervision of the inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Any fruits or vegetables treated and shipped under the provisions of these instructions are so handled at the risk of the shipper, and no liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event of injury resulting to the fruits and vegetables named.

Required fumigation equipment.—Fumigation must be performed in a gastight fumigation chamber. This chamber shall be lined with sheet metal, with locked and soldered seams, and fitted with a tight metal-clad door which closes against gaskets so that it is gastight at ordinary atmospheric pressures. The fumigation chamber shall be equipped with a blower-type fan having a capacity of at least one-third the volume of the room per minute for stirring the gas mixture in the chamber. A method for ventilating the fumigation chamber and removing the fumigant from the commodity after fumigation shall also be provided. The fumigation equipment and method of application of the fumigant shall be satisfactory to the inspector charged by the Department with the supervision of the treatment.

Method of fumigation.—The commodity to be treated shall be stacked in the chamber in a manner satisfactory to the supervising inspector and fumigated for a period of 3½ hours at a dosage of 2 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the commodity. The temperature of the commodity within the fumigation chamber shall not be lower than 80° F. throughout the period of fumigation. Throughout the exposure the fan referred to above shall be operated. After the fumigation has been completed the commodity shall be ventilated by drawing fresh air over and through the load for a period of at least 20 minutes.

Caution.—Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation purposes. It is a poison and the operator should, as a measure of safety, use an approved gas mask when exposed to the gas at concentrations used in fumigation and when opening the door to ventilate the fumigation chamber. The fumigation chamber should not be entered without a gas mask until it has been thoroughly aerated.

Certification.—The certification of the fruits and vegetables enumerated will be contingent upon the surrounding of the products so treated with safeguards which, in the judgment of the inspector, will preclude infestation of the treated fruits and vegetables from the time they leave the fumigation chamber until loaded for dispatch to the mainland.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of July 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register July 18, 1940, 10:13 a. m.; 5 F. R., 2608.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

STATEMENT REGARDING COOPERATIVE PINK BOLLWORM CONTROL PROGRAM FOR THE CROP SEASON 1940

JULY 5, 1940.

On December 15, 1939, a public conference was held in San Antonio, Tex., to discuss the status of the pink bollworm infestation in the United States with particular reference to the situation in the lower Rio Grande Valley. At that conference it was developed that no immediate recommendation would be made for the establishment of a noncotton zone in that section of the United States and that for at least the crop season 1940 it appeared desirable to continue a cooperative suppressive program along the lines followed during the 1939 season. Following the conference and with the submission of a special report to Congress it was pointed out that a supplemental estimate would be sub-

mitted requesting additional funds to provide for part of the cost of continuing the cooperative field clean-up in south Texas. Such supplemental estimate was in order since in accordance with required practice and before the results of clean-up were available the Department had submitted its regular estimates of funds required for the fiscal year 1941.

The President's annual Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1941 requested $526,800 for the regular work associated with control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm. This was $77,192 more than provided for these purposes for the fiscal year 1940. This increase in the amount needed for regular activities was approved because of the additional work involved in connection with the enforcement of the Federal quarantine and related operations. Since the regular Budget estimate did not provide special funds for field clean-up in Texas for which $460,000 had been provided for the fiscal year 1940 the amount of the estimate for pink bollworm control was $382,808 less than the appropriation for that year.

When Congress considered the Agricultural bill which was based on the regular estimates an unsuccessful effort was made in both the House and the Senate to increase the amount to be provided for pink bollworm control in order to provide funds for clean-up and other suppressive measures in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

On May 31, 1940, the President submitted a supplemental estimate requesting $380,000 additional for pink bollworm control to provide for suppressive and clean-up work in south Texas. This amount together with $526,800 included in the regular estimate would have provided for the fiscal year 1941 the same appropriation as that available for the fiscal year 1940. This additional supplemental estimate was considered by Congress in connection with the Second Deficiency bill but was not approved.

Since final action has now been taken on the amount of funds that will be available to the Department for the control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm for the fiscal year 1941, it is necessary that the program for the season 1940 be determined on the basis of funds available, namely, $526,800. It is proposed to use this money, first, for the continuance of enforcement of the Federal domestic quarantine on account of the pink bollworm in all known infested areas. This involves the sterilization of seed and of lint and other cotton products originating in all heavily infested areas, and in certain of the lightly infested areas. It involves work in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and that part of south Florida where wild cotton infested with pink bollworm has been found, and scouting to determine the distribution of the pink bollworm in additional cotton-producing States.

After carefully reviewing the situation, it is believed the program in these various States should not be appreciably modified but should even be strengthened where possible in order to reduce, wherever possible, the danger of additional spread of pink bollworm. There would be no financial point to sacrificing the efficiency of the work elsewhere to increase the scope of the operations in the Rio Grande area, since the amount that could thus be raised would be not only entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation in the lower Rio Grande Valley, but might conceivably result in spread from less heavily infested areas. The Department is therefore calling upon the farmers of south Texas to cooperate even more vigorously than they have in the past with the effort to supply suppressive measures during this crop season.

It is expected that with the cooperation of those concerned, it will be possible to clean the fields effectively and thoroughly at the earliest possible moment following the completion of the harvest. To this end, representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, cooperating with those of the Bureau, will contact the growers and give advice and assistance in every way practicable. It is believed the growers will furnish every possible assistance to the end that prompt destruction of the crop residues may be accomplished as soon as possible after cotton picking this fall. The recommendation of the Department is that this work be done as thoroughly and as promptly as possible in the lower Rio Grande Valley and the Coastal Bend counties of Texas. In this program, we are assured of having the same cooperation from the Republic of Mexico as we have had heretofore.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 485, Sixth Revision.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1941, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES

(a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of Section 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], all certification requirements are hereby waived until February 1, 1941, for the following articles enumerated in Section 301.72–3 [Regulation 3 (*a*) and (*b*)] when free from soil and when sanitation practices are maintained to the satisfaction of the inspector and when moved interstate from the regulated areas, or parts of the areas listed below:

(1) When moved interstate from any regulated area, certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Baled cotton lint and linters.
Cottonseed when free from gin trash.

(2) When moved interstate from the regulated parts of the following counties: In *Alabama*, Mobile County; in *Florida*, Escambia County; in *Louisiana*, East Baton Rouge Parish; in *Mississippi*, counties of Jackson, Hinds, and Pearl River; certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.
Sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings.
Cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs.
Used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossties, and other building materials.
Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
Peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products.
Seed cotton.
Used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground.
Brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks.
Nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

(3) When moved interstate from the parishes of Saint Bernard and Orleans (including the city of New Orleans) and from the regulated parts of the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines in *Louisiana*, certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.
Sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings.
Cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs.
Unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and crossties.
Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
Peas, beans, and peanuts in the shells, or the shells of any of these products.
Seed cotton.

It has been determined that the application of control measures, the maintenance of approved sanitation practices, and natural conditions have so decreased the intensity of infestation of the white-fringed beetle as to eliminate the risk of contamination with the egg or adult stage, thereby justifying modification of certification requirements as set forth above.

(b) All articles designated in Section 301.72–3 [paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72] for which certification requirements are not hereinabove waived, shall remain under the restrictions of that regulation during the period covered therein.

This revision supersedes all previous issues of Circular B. E. P. Q. 485.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of August 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 13, 1940, 3:36 p. m.; 5 F. R., 2850.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 23, 1940.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the enclosed administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 485, Sixth Revision), issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine Order No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OREGON STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

(Revision of notice dated June 23, 1937)

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 11, 1940.

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Oregon the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant material known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases is subject to certain restrictions or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Oregon quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(1) *Counties in Oregon:* Baker, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa. All States except California and Nevada.	----------	Potatoes and potato tops require State of origin certificate showing they were grown and packed in noninfested areas; or, screened and packed as prescribed by Oregon law.	Colorado potato beetle.
(2) All States and all counties in Oregon.	----------	Narcissus bulbs, including daffodils, jonquils, and Chinese sacred lilies—require satisfactory State of origin certificate as to field and storage inspection and freedom from infestation.	Narcissus bulb fly, eelworm, or nematode.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(3) *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, and Yamhill. *All counties in Idaho except Benewah and Latah.* *Counties in Washington:* Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Whitman.	----------	Fresh cherries and cherry lug boxes—fresh cherries accepted only with State of origin certificate they are from a county free from cherry fruit fly. Lug boxes from quarantined area must be steam or hot-water treated and so certified. Cherries can be shipped from infested into infested territory.	Cherry fruit fly.
(4) State of California and Josephine County, Oregon.	Strawberry plants prohibited from California.	Plants may be moved from disease-free fields in Josephine County with certificate.	Strawberry yellows.
(5) *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Hood River, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill. States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.	----------	Poplar and willow trees and parts capable of propagation—must carry State of origin certification they were grown in a county free from satin moth and have not been stored where poplar or willow trees from infested areas are or have been stored.	Satin moth.
(6) All States	----------	Grapevines and cuttings accepted with State of origin certificate that shipment is from an area or premises free of phylloxera.	Grape phylloxera.
(7) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All varieties and species, including the flowering forms of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, and apple trees and plants and parts thereof and the fresh fruit.	Scions or budwood admitted under Oregon permit from Nov. 1 to Mar. 15. Bare-rooted plants allowed entry from Nov. 1 to Mar. 15, after fumigation as required, provided with satisfactory State of origin certificate.	Oriental fruit moth.
(8) California, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Hawaii.	----------	Potatoes—accepted only with certificate of State of origin showing area free of infestation; or that shipment was fumigated according to Oregon specifitions.	Potato tuber moth.
(9) All States east of and including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	All trees, plants, cuttings, and scions of the cultivated and wild filbert and hazel.	----------	Filbert blight.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(10) All States and all counties in Oregon.	Red raspberry, loganberry, dewberry, or blackberry plants and their horticultural varieties.	New and desirable varieties for trial plots may be shipped into Oregon provided accompanied with Oregon permit. Shipments within Oregon require certificate showing area free of disease after two field inspections.	Virus diseases of the genus Rubus and red raspberry mosaic.
(11) Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.	----------	Corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass, except clean seed and shelled grain, lima and green beans in pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and cut flowers or entire plants of mums, asters, dahlias, and gladiolus (except corms and tubers without stems)—admitted only with special certificate of United States Department of Agriculture.	European corn borer.
(12) California, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Hawaii.	----------	Tomatoes and tomato plants require certificate of State of origin showing fruit or plants weregrown and shipped from a free area, or treated with Oregon approved formula.	Tomato pin worm.
(13) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Chestnut and chinquapin trees, nuts, cuttings, grafts, or scions.	Foreign-grown chestnuts and chinquapins not restricted when reshipped into Oregon in the original unopened containers.	Chestnut blight.
(14) Territory of Hawaii----------	Maunaloa flowers-------	----------	East Indian bean borer.
(15) *Counties in Arizona:* Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. *Counties in California:* Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. *Counties in Colorado:* Delta, Garfield, Mesa, and Montezuma. *Counties in New Mexico:* Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. *County in Oklahoma:* Bryan. *Counties in Texas:* Bowie, Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Denton, Eastland, El Paso, Erath, Floyd, Grayson, Gregg, Hopkins, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, and Wilbarger. *Counties in Utah:* Grand and Washington.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of the peach and nectarine, including the flowering forms.	----------	Peach mosaic.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV
(16) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia	Peach, nectarine, or apricot trees; cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, or pits, including any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots—from areas where any of these diseases are known to exist.	----------	Peach yellows, little peach, and peach rosette.
(17) All of Oregon----------	----------	Gladiolus bulbs accepted only when accompanied by special gladiolus permit.	Gladiolus thrips.

Shippers desiring Oregon permits must make application therefor direct to the Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Salem, Oreg.

Postmasters at places in Oregon where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 468, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF IRAQ

AUGUST 5, 1940.

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Iraq has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant-quarantine officials.

The English text of the Importation of Plants Law No. 31 for 1938 was published in Iraq Government Gazette No. 7 of February 18, 1940, and became effective on that date. This text was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture by the American Legation at Baghdad.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF IRAQ

NOTIFICATIONS, ETC. BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

[103a—Importation of plants law No. 31 for 1938]

We, KING OF IRAQ, with the approval of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, do hereby order the enactment of the following Law:

ARTICLE 1. In this Law, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter set out.

(a) Plant: All living or dead plants or any part thereof, whether growing above or underground as roots, bulbs, tubers, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, cottonseed, or cotton lint.

(b) Citrus: Cuttings, parts or fruits of any variety of plants of the family Rutaceae such as oranges, sweet lemons, limes, tangerines, mandarins, etc.

(c) Vines: Cuttings, parts, leaves, and fruits of the genus *Vitis* or other members of the family Vitaceae.

(d) Pests: I. All species of the Insecta in any of their different stages; II. Arachnida (spiders, etc.); III. Fungus diseases of the Thallophyta in general.

(e) Government Inspector: The official who shall be appointed by the Department of Agricultural Affairs for the fulfillment of the purposes of this Law.

ART. 2. All plants arriving in Iraq by sea, air, or land route, whether by post or otherwise, shall be examined by the Government Inspector in the places defined in a notification published by the Minister of Economics and Communications.

ART. 3. (a) The Government Inspector may order the destruction of the whole or any part of a consignment if, on inspection, it be found infected with any pest to a degree incurable by disinfection by fumigation or other method.

(b) If the Government Inspector considers that treatment in a suitable manner of such infected plants eradicates the pest in question, he shall detail and apply such methods.

ART. 4. (a) The importation into Iraq of citrus plants, vines, and cottonseed, shall be prohibited, unless accompanied by an official certificate from the competent authority of the country of origin, to the effect that they have been examined and found free of pests.

(b) All plants imported into Iraq in accordance with paragraph (a) of this article, shall, though they may be found free from pests, be either fumigated or treated in suitable ways to ensure this being the case, before being allowed to enter or delivered to the consignee.

(c) If the inspector finds on examination that the imported plants do not fulfill the required standard of cleanness, despite the contents of the certificate, he shall order the consignment to be incinerated together with its covering, unless the consignee wishes to reexport the same within 10 days of the order being given by the inspector.

ART. 5. If dispute shall arise between the inspector and the importer as to the validity of the certificate, the importer may refer the matter to the Director of Agricultural Affairs, whose decision shall be considered final.

ART. 6. No compensation whatever shall be granted in lieu of plants destroyed by order of the Government Inspector, or Director of Agricultural Affairs.

ART. 7. The restriction mentioned in article 3 of this Law, shall neither apply to the juices of citrus fruits, nor to preserved, dried, or crystallized fruits.

ART. 8. Living or dead insects of any species shall not be imported into Iraq for any purpose unless a license is obtained from the Director of Agricultural Affairs, prior to importing, by a period of 50 days at least. The said license shall enumerate the species and number of insects and the purpose for which they are intended.

ART. 9. The following shall be prescribed by regulation.

(a) Fees to be charged and collected from the importer for the examination, detention, or disinfection of the plants.

(b) The practical methods for the proper execution of the provisions of this Law.

ART. 10. A penalty, not exceeding 75 dinars or an imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both, is imposed on:

(a) Persons who remove any plant from a place of detention without a written permit from the Government Inspector.

(b) Persons evading or attempting to evade the examination of plants.

(c) Persons obstructing or attempting to obstruct the Government Inspector in the execution of his duties as prescribed in this Law.

ART. 11. The Importation of Plants Law of 1924 and the regulation issued under article 13 of Customs and Excise Law No. 10 of 1932 shall be canceled.

ART. 12. This Law shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

ART. 13. The Ministers of Economics and Communications and Justice are charged with the execution of this Law.

[Made at Baghdad this 28th day of Mhuarram 1357, and the 30th day of March 1938.]

B. E. P. Q. 382, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

SEPTEMBER 14, 1940.

This digest of the plant-quaratine import restrictions of the Republic of Uruguay is offered for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, formerly in charge of Foreign Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the Law of October 21, 1911, and decrees promulgated thereunder.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Law of October 21, 1911]

Article 4 of this law authorizes the Executive Power to prohibit the introduction into Uruguay of seeds, plants, fertilizers, etc., that favor the development of pests.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

According to information supplied by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, Italy, the importation of the following plants into Uruguay is prohibited: Acacia, Actinidia, Akebia, alder, almond, Ampelopsis, apple, apricot, ash, beech, birch, blackberry, boxwood, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, citron, cornus, cotoneaster, deutzia, Eleagnus, elder, elm, fig, forsythia, gooseberry, grapevine, honeysuckle, horsechestnut, Jersey tea, Kalmia, Kerria, lignumvitae, lilac, linden, locust, maple, marshmallow, medlar, mountain ash, mulberry, orange, Oxyacanthus, peach, pear, Photinia, plum, poplar, privet, quince, Rhodotypus, rose, sassafras, Spirea, spruce, sumac, Symphoricarpos, Thuya, Viburnum, walnut, and willow.

Seeds of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) and forage crop seeds containing more than 20 grains of *Cuscuta* seed per kilogram will be rejected, but may be cleaned and offered again for entry. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (3), p. 3.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Seeds: Consignee must apply for import permit and present documents attesting their origin and purpose for which imported. Samples will be taken for analysis. An excess of dodder (more than 20 grains per kilogram) will cause rejection of shipment. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (1) and (3), p. 3.)

Plants from countries free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.): Consignee must apply for an import permit and must indicate the permit number when making the customs entry. The plants will be inspected on arrival, with disposal according to the findings. Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (6) to (12), pp. 3 and 4.)

Fruits, vegetables, tubers, roots, etc., which may carry pests: Will be inspected on arrival with disposal according to the findings. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (14), p. 4.)

Plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits from countries infested by San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.): Phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin attesting freedom from injurious plant diseases, must accompany each shipment; inspection on arrival at the expense of the interested persons. (Decree of March 24, 1922, as amended, article 1 (a), (b), and (c), p. 4.)

Seed potatoes: Phytosanitary certificate indicating origin must accompany each shipment. This must be issued by competent authorities of the country of origin and it must declare that the potatoes proceed from localities free from potato wart, powdery scab, potato tuber worm, and Colorado potato beetle. A tolerance of not more than 5 percent of tubers infected by common scab is allowed. (Decree of January 10, 1934, article 1 (a), pp. 5 and 6.)

General Regulations

[Decree of March 9, 1912, issued under the provisions of the law of October 21, 1911]

IMPORTATION OF SEEDS, PLANTS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.

Art. 11. The importation of seeds, plants, fertilizers, and other vehicles for the distribution of pests may be effected only through the port of Montevideo, until the Executive Power authorizes others, and it will be subject to the following regulations:

IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

(1) In order to be able to import seeds, the interested person must make an application to the Plant Protection Service (Direccion de la Defensa Agricola) indicating therein the name and address of the importer, the name of the seed, its origin and the documents attesting the origin and the purpose for which the seeds are intended—sale, sowing, or consumption.

SAMPLES WILL BE TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS

(2) A representative of Defensa Agricola will draw samples at random which will be analyzed. According to the results of the analysis their entry will be permitted, or refused, in the latter case requiring their immediate relading or destruction without indemnity, at the choice of the interested person.

EXCESS OF DODDER WILL CAUSE REJECTION

(3) Seeds of alfalfa and other forage crop seeds that contain more than 20 grains of *Cuscuta* per kilogram will be rejected.

CLEANING OF SEEDS PERMITTED

(4) The cleaning of forage crop seeds which contain more than the allowable amount of dodder seeds will be permitted. The seeds will be cleaned under the supervision designated by Defensa Agricola. The refuse will be completely destroyed by fire. The inspector will take care that the entire shipment is cleaned and require the submittal of samples for a new analysis. In no case will entry be permitted if the results of the analysis do not show that the required condition has been attained.

(5) When the analysis is favorable a certificate will be issued to the interested person; without it a customs permit will not be granted.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

(6) For the introduction of plants, an application must be made to the Plant Protection Service, indicating the name and address of the importer, species, quantity, and destination of the plants.

(7) The number of the respective permit must always be indicated. The inspection having been made, Defensa Agricola will, in each case, notify the customs, indicating the permit number referred to in the entry papers.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

(8) Inspection will be made at Montevideo if possible.

(9) If plants are infected in such a way as to constitute a risk for the national agriculture and their efficacious disinfection is not possible in the opinion of the inspector, a period of 48 hours in which to effect reembarkation or destruction by fire, will be fixed without right of indemnity.

(10) When plants to be imported, on account of their packing and quantity, cannot be inspected in that port without serious injury to the plants, the owner will be permitted to carry them to his agricultural establishment under control of Defensa Agricola, whose representative will be present and supervise the opening of the packages.

DISPOSAL OF INFECTED SHIPMENTS

(11) Every shipment or part thereof that shows signs of infection shall be destroyed at once, except in cases where, on account of the character of the disease, disinfection can be carried out which will completely sterilize the plants attacked.

(12) Shipments will be regarded as cleared through the customs only when the importer receives the corresponding inspection certificate from the Plant Protection Service.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL REQUIRED

(13) Importers or owners of plants will furnish a notice of arrival in advance, indicating the day and hour when unlading will be effected.

(14) Fruits, vegetables, tubers, roots, etc., that may be vehicles for the distribution of pests will be cleared only after inspection and issuance of the certificate establishing their freedom from pests.

(15) Refers to fertilizers.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The importation of plants, parts of plants, and fresh fruits, except as provided in Decree No. 2086 of September 23, 1921, may be effected through the ports of Montevideo, Salto, Santa Rosa del Guareim, Rivera, and Paysandu. The port of Carmelo is authorized for the entry of fresh fruits only.

Regulations Governing the Importation of Plants from Countries not Free from San Jose Scale

[Decree of March 24, 1922, as amended by that of December 22, 1922]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Article 1. The importation through the Port of Montevideo is authorized of plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits proceeding from countries that are not free from San Jose scale under the following conditions:

(a) Every shipment of plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the exporting country, issued by competent authority, which affirms that it has been inspected and found free from injurious plant diseases.

(b) The interested persons shall present the phytosanitary certificate indicating origin to Defensa Agricola with the application, indicating the name, business, and address of the importer, kinds of plants, parts thereof, and fresh

fruits that they desire to import and the quantity in detail of each, purpose for which the products are intended, place of planting in case they are to be cultivated, and port of embarkation and name of ship.

(c) Defensa Agricola will proceed to inspect the products to be imported and if on inspection they are found to be infected or are suspected of being so, will require their disinfection in a manner indicated by Defensa Agricola, at the expense of the interested persons.

Regulations Governing the Importation of Seed Potatoes

[Decree of January 10, 1934]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Article 1. Every shipment of potatoes imported into Uruguay for planting shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin which shall affirm:

(a) That the imported tubers proceed from localities free from the following diseases and parasites: *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., *Spongospora subterranea* (Walls.) Lang., (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell., and (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.

(b) That the tubers intended for exportation are free from other serious parasitic diseases, a certain margin of toleration being allowed of relatively innocuous infections.

With respect to scab, distinction should be made between:

(1) Powdery scab caused by *Spongospora subterranea* which, as mentioned above, renders the shipment useless for seed purposes.

(2) Black scab caused by *Rhizoctonia violacea*, the presence of which necessitates the disinfection of tubers intended for seed purposes.

(3) Common scab caused by *Actinomyces* (*Oospora*) *scabies*, which may be tolerated when found only in a small proportion, for example, when not more than 5 percent of the tubers are affected, and of these not more than 10 percent of the surface.

Art. 2. In addition to a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, each consignment of potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Government of the exporting country to the effect that the tubers were especially selected for seed and that the farms on which they were grown have been under official supervision and inspection; also that in the course of the official inspections it was ascertained that there was no evidence of "degeneration" (virus diseases) such as leaf roll, mosaic, etc., which lower the vitality of the tubers.

(Note.—The decree of July 4, 1935, temporarily suspends the provisions of art. 2. In other words, until further notice, the certification that the potatoes concerned were selected seed potatoes and that the cultures from which they were obtained had been officially inspected and found free from the so-called degenerative diseases, is not required.)

UNFIT SEED POTATOES MAY BE CONSUMED

Art. 3. If the tubers, on arrival in Uruguay, are deemed by the experts of the Agronomic Board (Direccion de Agronomia) to be unsuitable for seed, they may be utilized for consumption unless for a special reason they are unfit for this purpose also.

TOTALLY UNFIT POTATOES MUST BE DESTROYED

Art. 4. Tubers deemed by competent authorities to be unsuitable either for planting or consumption shall be destroyed under the supervision of those authorities, the importer having to pay the expenses involved thereby.

Tubers imported by commercial firms for planting in Uruguay will remain subject, even after release from the customs, to supervision by technical officials of the Division of Agricultural Encouragement and Protection (Seccion Fomento y Defensa Agricola), the importers being responsible for the maintenance of the tubers in good condition.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1940, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Francisco M. Esperanza	Nogales, Ariz	195 bulbs	$3.90
Rodolfo Guerrero	do	2 pounds acorns	1.00
Consuelo Roe	San Ysidro, Calif	2 mangoes	1.00
Fred Salazar	do	do	1.00
J. E. Rogers	do	7 cactus plants	1.00
Joe Charles	Brownsville, Tex	1 mango	1.00
Maria Alejandro	do	2 peaches and 3 guavas	1.00
Beatriz Garza	do	2 avocados	1.00
Catarina Cruz	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 mamey	1.00
Mrs. Santos Ramon de Moreno	do	14 apples and 7 avocados	1.00
Maria Antonia de Pallos	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Guajardo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Maria Guadalupe Rodriguez	do	2 cactus plants	1.00
Herlinda Trevino de Perez	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Mrs. A. A. Escobar	El Paso, Tex	1 mango and 19 bulbs	1.00
Zenon Gonzalez	Hidalgo, Tex	8 avocado seed	1.00
Rita Guajardo	do	5 avocados	1.00
Marcel Perez	do	2 avocado plants	1.00
Inocenta Perez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Mata	do	15 plants	1.00
Francisco Paula Castillo	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Salvador Reyas	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Agueda Gonzalez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Josa Cantu	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Paula Lopez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Lucinda Rodriguez	do	2 pomegranates	1.00
Mrs. Pabla A. Barrios	Laredo, Tex	1 plant and ¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Ramon Lesa	do	1 mango	1.00
Lena Villareal	do	do	1.00
R. A. Vidaurri	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Dorotea Ramirez	do	do	1.00
Adela Fana	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Maria Q. de Garza	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Arda Dodge Pilar	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Julia Vargas	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Manuela Carnero de Villarreal	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Hortensia Longoria	do	4 mango seeds	1.00
Joseferia Combrono	do	3 plants	1.00
Esperonza Fernandez	do	do	1.00
Roberto Nova	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Adula Garza	do	2 plants	1.00
Arturo Lozano	do	14 peaches	1.00
Esperanza Rancel	do	3 sweet limes and 2 mamey seed	1.00
Severa Gonzalez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Eudelia Guerra Reyes	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Josefa Lopez	do	2 peaches	1.00
Mrs. Esperanza Ramos	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Salia Sanchez	do	1 mango	1.00
M. Hernandez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Edwarda De La Rosa	do	1 pound tree seed and 12 plants	1.00
Jose Ramirez	do	3 plants	1.00
Teresa Agala	do	8 plants	1.00
Joe Garza	do	4 plants	1.00
Romulo Munos	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Josepha Alvarez	do	2 plants	1.00
Mrs. Sara Gomez de Pedrosa	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Elije Castillo	do	2 avocados	1.00
Rudencio Munoz	do	2 mamey seed	1.00
Bentura Guterrey	do	1 mango	1.00
Pilar Jiminez	do	1 avocado and 3 plants	1.00
Mrs. Lidia Bermal	do	9 figs	1.00
Mrs. Merced Montelongo	do	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
G. Martinez	do	6 avocados	1.00
Mrs. F. X. Fernandez	do	45 mamey seed	1.00
Philip Hernandez	do	9 mangoes	1.00
Antonio Garza	do	4 quinces	1.00
Guadalupe A. de Blanca	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Maria Trevino	do	1 peach	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
W. A. Hooper	Laredo, Tex	1 avocado and 2 avocado seeds	$1.00
S. Mendez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Maria Don Miguel	do	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Cruz Ruiz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Celia Rumsey	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Margarita Jiminez	do	1 plant	1.00
Petro Trevino	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Julia Ramos	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Maria de la Luz Mendoza	do	6 plants	1.00
Mrs. S. Gonzales	do	1 quince	1.00
W. W. Gray	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Mrs. H. Rameriz	do	2 quinces	1.00
Tomasa de la Ruiz	do	18 avocados	1.00
Rosalie Benavides	do	18 plants	1.00
Juan Pena	do	5 avocados	3.00
Camalia H. Leon	do	1 quince	1.00
D. C. Raemer	do	1 plant	1.00
Arthur Padilla	do	8 plants	1.00

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E. G. BREWER, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, European Corn Borer Certification, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication* (headquarters, *Bloomfield, N. J.*).
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